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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman — Paul R. McClure, Commissioner
Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL. 205. MARCH, 1960

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Employment Decline 4,900 From Year Ago Figures

Non-farm employment in Montana during February was estimated at 147,200 wage earners at mid-month by the Unemployment Compensation Commission in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was 4,900 less than the February 1959 employment total, and a drop of 1,300 from January, 1960. The decline from year ago levels followed a trend which began late in the summer of 1957 and which grew consistently more pronounced following cutbacks in metal mining employment which started at that time.

The Metal Mining Picture

Butte and Anaconda, plagued by mounting employment problems during the six-month old metal mining strike, were the bright spots on the state's employment front during February. However, since employment estimates are figured at the 15th of the month and recall of the majority of workers to metal mining employment following the recent strike did not occur until after that date, no upturn in metal mining employment shows in the February figures. The average monthly employment of statewide metal mining was 5,700 for the first seven months of 1959. The metal mining strike which began at mid-August pulled the average for the entire year of 1959 down to 4,500. The monthly average of metal mining employment was 5,400 in 1958, 7,500 in 1957, and 8,700 in 1956. A loss of 3,000 jobs is shown from 1956 to August, 1959, three weeks before the start of the strike. It is estimated that more than 1,000 workers on pre-strike metal mining payrolls will not be immcdiately recalled to work. What effect projected expansion of open pit operations will have on future employment levels in the Butte area remains to be seen.

Seasonal Employment Decline Nears End; Stage Set for State-Wide Spring Upturn

The traditional forces which depress and limit market activity in Montana about five months of every year left 23,066 jobseekers at the end of February. Although the total was down nearly 1,400 from January, it was nearly 1,300 more than the 21,802 job applicant count recorded by the twenty-two local offices of the Montana State Employment Service in February, 1959. New job applicants during February were counted at 3,972 compared to 2,855 a year ago. Most of the new work applications were idle workers in the fields of construction, lumbering and logging, oil field work, and other outdoor endeavors intermittently interrupted during the month by periods of bad weather. Lumbering and logging was in the grip of both economic and natural forces. There was some decline in sawmill employment because of reduced demand and lower market prices, and logging was beset by bad roads and imposed load limits. Volume in trade and service industries was normal in most areas for this time of the year, but there was some hidden unemployment in the form of short work weeks and part-time employment in these industries. February unemployment was heaviest in Great Falls where the jobseeker count reached 3,538. Billings had 3,361, and Butte, although down nearly 1,000 from January, still had nearly 2,400 work applicants. The count at Kalispell was 2,272, and 1,549 at Missoula.

Spring Shape-Up Looks Good

Barring weather conditions, the upward swing of employment should begin next month. A heavy agenda of industrial and agricultural activity makes up the spring schedule. Some major highway and building constrdction projects are already in progress, others are set for early start, and should provide peak employment for 15,000 or more by late summer. Larger projects which will be in employment status this summer include more expansion of airbase facilities at Glasgow and Great Falls, an estimated $8,000,000 worth of super-shopping center construction in Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Helena, and Livingston. Additional sites for more shopping plazas are being studied in Butte and Missoula. A $2,500,000 construction package at Montana State University, the most ambitious in history; further building expansion at the State College in Bozeman, a $1,250,000 building at Eastern Montana College in Billings, and the $3,000,000 twelve building package at the College of Great Falls scheduled for completion in September, will provide employment for many workers. A variety of other projects throughout the length and breadth of Montana in the shape of new and expanding lumber plants, new fields for oil exploration and drilling in the Glacier Park and Browning area, exploratory probing for missile site bases in Fergus and Meagher counties, more building and equipment expansion in the field of communication, reactivation of railroad track and maintenance crews at major railroad centers, and many more all weave into a solid pattern of good employment prospects. Add the seasonal rebirth of agriculture and the tourist trade with the resultant increase of main street business, and the future labor market picture takes on a healthy glow. These and countless other employing units will determine the extent to which the large current manpower surplus is dissolved.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Jan 1960	2) Dec 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1960	Dec. 1959	Jan. 1959
3) All Manufacturing	4)	4)	2.7	4)	4)	1.5	4)	4)	2.7	4)	4)	1.1	4)	4)	1.1
Durable Goods	4)	4)	3.3	4)	4)	1.6	4)	4)	3.3	4)	4)	.9	4)	4)	1.5
Primary Metal	4)	4)	2.2	4)	4)	.1	4)	4)	1.7	4)	4)	.5	4)	4)	.3
3) Nondurable Goods	1.5	.9	1.6	1.2	.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	.6	.9	1.3	1.0	.8	.4
All Mining	4)	4)	6.4	4)	4)	1.8	4)	4)	4.0	4)	4)	2.1	4)	4)	1.1
Metal Mining	4)	4)	5.2	4)	4)	.2	4)	4)	4.2	4)	4)	2.8	4)	4)	.6

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.
3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.
1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.
4) Figures not available due to industry wide labor dispute in metal mining and primary metals.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Mar. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(703 jobseekers, 107 new, 561 men, 142 women). Industry hiring picking up slowly following settlement of metal mining dispute. Job placements on the rise and more than year ago. All former smelter workers employed prior to the strike recalled. Labor surplus expected to be above average next 30 days.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(3,361 jobseekers, 662 new, 2,536 men, 825 women). Big backlog of spring construction projects await favorable weather. February building permits totaled $320,000. Volume in trade industries at good level; two new stores opened during month. Railroad hiring slow with four extra gangs expected to be reactivated during March. Farm labor surplus continues with current demand chiefly for married couples.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(725 jobseekers, 181 new, 539 men, 186 women). Over $1,000,000 in new construction scheduled at state college. Work on other college structures and commercial buildings continued during the month as weather permitted. Stock piles of logs at local mills will allow uninterrupted operations during the normal spring breakup period. Logging operations, however, may be curtailed by weather and road conditions. Possible shortage of carpenters forecast for last of March.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,388 jobseekers, 377 new, 1,779 men, 609 women). Labor market complexion brightened with settlement of the 181-day old metal mining dispute on Feb. 15, 1960. About 1,800 workers in mining, craft, and salaried classifications returned to mining payrolls by March 1. Mining employment expected to be 30% less than pre-strike totals with a loss of approximately 1,000 jobs. Area highway contracts of near $1,000,000 let; first work crews to start within two weeks. Trade and service industries recovering slowly with more new hiring expected next 30 days. Farm hiring slow with surplus of workers to meet spring needs.

CUT BANK—(595 jobseekers, 90 new, 445 men, 150 women). New job applicants higher than year ago; chiefly women in trade and service classifications. Construction work still slow with intermittent shutdown during cold weather. Little activity in oil fields with some rigs shut down. Bad weather delayed some early farm and ranch chores, including sheep tagging.

DILLON—(322 jobseekers, 74 new, 239 men, 83 women). Cold weather caused some losses in early lambing and calving. Farm labor supply and demand in balance, but shortages could occur as tempo of spring work increases. Current building projects minor. Construction on new half million dollar junior high school building scheduled to start April 1. New housing development with room for 20 to 30 new homes in planning stage.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(894 jobseekers, 114 new, 816 men, 78 women). Heavy agenda of building construction awaits clearing weather both at military base and in city. Drilling of water wells at proposed missile base sites began. Trade and service industries at normal capacity. Bad weather held back some farm work with resultant loss of farm hires.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(412 jobseekers, 126 new, 323 men, 89 women). Labor market activity in both industry and agriculture below last year. Oil field work at lowest level in several years. Lay-offs also more common in railroads, trucking, and trade and service industries. Force reductions in construction higher than in years past with many carpenters laid off for the first time in two to five years. Prospects for March appear much brighter.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(3,538 jobseekers, 497 new, 2,737 men, 801 women). Industry hiring in most major categories slowed considerably during February, but on par with last year. Weather cut construction and other outside employment totals. Most of February hires were in trade industries where labor turnover was very light. Farm hiring increased with most help hired for livestock feeding operations.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(595 jobseekers, 45 new, 455 men, 140 women). February jobseekers were in a variety of work classifications common to the county. No immediate improvement seen in logging and mill work until after the spring breakup. Most mills building up log supplies to carry through this period. Farm hiring still slow but expected to increase next month.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (767 jobseekers, 169 new, 612 men, 155 women). Better employment prospects seen in construction, railroads, trade and service industries and agriculture within the next 30 days. Labor supply in area adequate to meet immediate needs. About 200 expected to be recalled to railroad employment as weather permits. Lambing, calving, sheep tagging and shearing major activities on the farm scene. Farm hiring expected to be above last year.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,023 jobseekers, 223 new, 766 men, 257 women). Labor market demand during February mostly for clerical and sales workers. Construction limited chiefly to inside work and remodeling. Construction lay-offs prevalent throughout the month, controlled by weather. Full employment reported at both East Helena smelters with one on a 7-day work week and the other on a 6-day schedule. Farm labor demand practically nil, but upswing forecast next several weeks.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish — (2,272 jobseekers, 291 new, 1,640 men, 632 women). Newly unemployed during February mainly in logging and lumber, and trade and service occupations. Some logging operations stalled by early breakup and road limits. Less demand and lower prices caused force reductions at sawmills. Volume in trade industries 20% less than year ago, resulting in some worker lay-offs with others on a part-time basis. Service industries also adversely affected. Force reductions of administrative and clerical personnel at Aluminum plant reported. Rebuilding of three fire-damaged business buildings making good progress. Farm hiring at low ebb.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(400 jobseekers, 72 new, 327 men, 73 women). February hires mostly in trade and service industries followed by mining and manufacturing. Construction hiring limited and keyed to weather conditions. Farm hiring building up gradually with expected increase next month. Labor supply adequate to meet immediate needs.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (568 jobseekers, 45 new, 406 men, 162 women). Sawmill production at winter low with minimum crews employed at most mills. Slug-

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

	Feb. 1960	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1959	Feb. Avg. 1951-60
Employment—				
Industrial Employment	147,200	148,500	152,100	147,000
New Job Applicants	3,972	5,453	3,855	3,605
Job Applicants, End of Month	23,066	24,452	21,802	15,660
Insured Unemployment, Week of	**Mar. 4 1960**	**Feb. 5 1960**	**Mar. 6 1959**	**Avg. 1st Mar. Wk. 1956-60**
New and Renewal Claims	2,119	1,783	1,363	1,349
Unemployed Weeks Filed	16,087	16,723	15,144	14,407
Total Unemployment Claims	18,206	18,506	16,477	15,750

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956**	154.3	152.1	154.0	160.6	166.9	174.9	174.9	177.3	174.8	172.2	168.1	164.4	166.2
1957	154.5	152.7	154.5	159.0	163.7	169.5	171.6	171.6	168.3	165.0	160.8	157.5	162.4
1958	151.9	149.1	149.3	155.2	161.2	165.9	169.0	171.0	168.8	167.6	164.6	161.2	161.2
1959	154.2	152.1	154.7	159.7	164.3	169.3	170.2	170.7	160.0	159.2	155.6	154.2	160.4
1960	148.5	147.2*											

*Preliminary estimate. **Employment figures from 1956 to date revised on basis of more complete reports.

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary Mar. 1

gish markets and lower lumber prices tend to hold employment down. All construction limited and on standby basis awaiting warmer weather. Railroad employment steady with increased hiring slated in some departments next month. Good employment prospects seen for spring and summer months.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Forsyth, Jordan, Terry—(397 jobseekers, 92 new, 299 men, 98 women). Labor market demand at seasonal low with many main street businesses affected. Some employers overstaffed but holding help for the spring upturn. Construction hiring held good despite periods of cold weather. Farm hiring below last year.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior—(1,549 jobseekers, 429 new, 1,100 men, 449 women). Most worker lay-offs occurred in trade and service industries with business at the winter low. Employment in logging and at the mills fairly stable with 30 callbacks at one large mill, but still 75 short of a peak payroll. Construction of a new medical center continues; two new schools on spring building schedule. Labor supply adequate to meet current demands.

POLSON—(514 jobseekers, 74 new, 419 men, 95 women). Unemployment increased with shutdown of some logging operations because of road conditions and load limits. Installation of new machinery closed a plywood mill with operation to resume early in March. Normal volume in trade and service channels. Farm hiring above last year.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad—(480 jobseekers, 75 new, 381 men, 99 women). Job placements above year ago, but mostly short time at livestock yards and private households. Construction slow with only one building on current schedule; some remodeling jobs slated for next month. Overpass construction to resume March 15. Trade and service establishments operating mostly with part-time workers.

SIDNEY—(447 jobseekers, 69 new 393 men, 54 women). Volume of main street business below last year because of poor harvest, but higher than expected by most businessmen. Home and commercial building prospects brighter than last year. Local contractors await busy spring schedule. No major highway projects set for area, but some city and county road work in offing. Some farm areas in grip of hard economic forces and a few farm owners leaving for other fields of employment.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(398 jobseekers, 81 new, 351 men, 47 women). Employment at Noxon Rapids Dam reduced sharply as work nears completion. Major sawmills at peak production and stockpiling logs to carry through the spring breakup. Logging at higher elevations stalled by deep snow and poor road conditions. Some construction hiring noted during the month as some preliminary highway work started. Farm hiring slow.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(718 jobseekers, 79 new, 611 men, 107 women). Area construction projects chiefly in the shape of new hospital and feed mill plus some small remodeling jobs. No sizeable projects scheduled so far for spring start. Lay-offs in trade and service industries affected chiefly women in service sales and clerical classifications. Oil field work slow with no drilling the past several months. Some workers leaving area for work in North Dakota and other Montana locations.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Feb. 1960 (2)	Jan. 1960 (3)	Feb. 1959	Jan. '60 to Feb. '60	Feb. '59 to Feb. '60
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	147,200	148,500	152,100	— 1,300	— 4,900
Manufacturing	16,800	17,600	19,200	— 800	— 2,400
Durable goods	9,700	9,900	11,900	— 200	— 2,200
Lumber and timber products	6,000	6,100	6,900	— 100	— 900
Primary metals	2,400	2,400	3,700	00	—..1,300
Other (4)	1,300	1,400	1,300	— 100	00
Nondurable goods	7,100	7,700	7,300	— 600	— 200
Food and kindred products	3,700	4,300	3,700	— 600	00
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,600	1,600	00	00
Petroleum refining	900	900	900	00	00
Other (5)	900	900	1,100	00	— 200
Mining	4,800	4,800	8,700	00	— 3,900
Metal mining	2,200	2,200	5,700	00	— 3,500
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,900	1,900	2,300	00	— 400
Contract Construction	6,800	7,500	6,800	— 700	00
Contractors, building construction	2,800	3,300	2,300	— 500	500
Contractors, other than building	1,000	1,000	1,600	00	— 600
Contractors, special trade	3,000	3,200	2,900	— 200	100
Transportation and utilities	18,100	18,000	18,500	100	— 400
Interstate railroads	8,700	8,700	9,100	00	— 400
Transportation except railroads	3,500	3,400	3,700	100	— 200
Utilities including communication	5,900	5,900	5,700	00	200
Trade	37,300	37,300	36,800	00	500
Wholesale trade	7,700	7,600	7,900	100	— 200
Retail trade	29,600	29,700	28,900	— 100	700
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	5,500	5,400	00	100
Food stores	4,600	4,500	4,500	100	100
Eating and drinking establishments	7,400	7,400	6,600	00	800
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	5,900	6,100	00	— 200
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,200	6,400	6,300	— 200	— 100
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,200	6,300	6,000	— 100	200
Services and miscellaneous	19,800	19,800	20,300	00	— 500
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc	2,200	2,200	2,300	00	— 100
Personal services	1,900	1,900	2,100	00	— 200
Other (6)	15,700	15,700	15,900	00	— 200
Government	37,400	37,200	35,800	200	1,600
Federal	8,800	9,000	8,400	— 200	400
State and local	28,600	28,200	27,400	400	1,200
Great Falls Area (ascade CCounty)	17,900	17,900	18,700	00	— 800
Manufacturing	1,800	1,800	2,900	00	— 1,100
Contract construction	1,300	1,300	1,400	00	— 100
Transportation and utilities	2,000	2,000	2,100	00	— 100
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,500	5,500	5,200	00	300
Services and miscellaneous (7)	4,000	4,000	4,000	00	00
Government	3,300	3,300	3,100	00	200

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) **Preliminary** estimates based on return from samples of 695 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,080 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN FEB. 1960 AND FEB. 1959

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims Wk. 3-5	
	Feb. 1960		Feb. 1959		Feb. 1960		Feb. 1959		Feb. 1960				Feb. 1959					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1960	1959
Anaconda	107	28	144	25	703	182	486	152	17	6	23	6	15	5	20	10	408*	440
Billings	662	163	643	170	3,361	993	3,079	1,004	259	53	312	96	237	48	285	120	2,698	2,134
Bozeman	181	48	173	58	725	210	825	262	118	31	149	46	90	27	117	35	436	416
Butte	377	89	297	81	2,388	718	1,968	585	49	13	62	15	71	2	73	35	1,686	1,287
Cut Bank	90	26	78	32	595	206	570	226	22	2	24	9	35	83	118	23	468	410
Dillon	74	14	74	27	322	86	240	107	19	38	57	18	20	36	56	28	210	196
Glasgow	114	34	142	54	894	285	991	347	75	56	131	57	66	68	134	50	798	763
Glendive	126	24	79	28	412	106	322	82	31	7	38	17	38	14	52	21	313	239
Great Falls	497	140	449	156	3,538	1,216	2,575	851	153	140	293	45	161	114	275	69	2,214	1,918
Hamilton	45	6	52	11	595	168	598	192	16	13	29	14	17	11	28	12	448	424
Havre	169	45	146	34	767	264	712	228	78	20	98	29	97	20	117	45	674	583
Helena	223	50	230	77	1,023	340	1,274	485	160	8	168	44	181	6	187	52	809	902
Kalispell	291	82	302	81	2,272	670	2,160	660	107	8	115	35	147	6	153	69	2,120	2,013
Lewistown	72	17	69	18	400	132	458	162	37	23	60	23	27	18	45	21	349	349
Livingston	45	18	123	23	568	129	587	159	23	3	26	7	33	5	38	14	595	477
Miles City	92	15	146	43	397	115	676	206	41	20	61	33	43	25	68	22	494	529
Missoula	429	127	307	83	1,549	433	1,735	556	143	10	153	48	98	11	109	45	1,256	1,303
Polson	74	17	67	10	514	160	525	175	49	27	76	35	30	4	34	16	544	486
Shelby	75	16	78	27	480	164	447	163	50	49	99	28	47	126	173	23	393	342
Sidney	68	14	101	29	447	116	443	136	28	14	42	16	18	14	32	12	372	378
Thomp. Falls	81	25	56	22	398	119	498	158	25	2	27	11	62	2	64	32	390	405
Wolf Point	79	19	99	23	718	213	633	213	20	3	23	4	23	2	25	5	531	483
TOTALS	3,972	1,017	3,855	1,112	23,066	7,025	21,802	7,109	1,520	546	2,066	636	1,556	647	2,203	759	18,206	16,477

*Include 668 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 690 sams a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. (1) 1960	Jan. (2) 1960	Feb. 1959	Feb. (1) 1960	Jan. (2) 1960	Feb. 1959	Feb. (1) 1960	Jan. (2) 1960	Feb. 1959
All Manufacturing	$99.47	$93.45	$95.34	40.6	38.3	40.4	2.45	2.44	2.36
Durable goods	99.83	94.17	93.90	42.3	39.4	40.3	2.36	2.39	2.33
Primary metals	3)	3)	94.09	3)	3)	39.7	3)	3)	2.37
Nondurable goods	98.69	92.87	97.27	38.7	37.0	40.7	2.55	2.51	2.39
Food and kindred products	84.23	76.86	87.60	40.3	36.6	43.8	2.09	2.10	2.00
All Mining	108.36	106.71	99.29	41.2	41.2	40.2	2.63	2.59	2.47
Metal mining	3)	3)	95.16	3)	3)	39.0	3)	3)	2.44
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)	92.91	96.32	96.23						
Transportation (except railroads)	106.07	113.73	113.67						
Utilities and communication	85.20	86.69	84.24	37.7	38.7	39.0	2.26	2.24	2.16

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.
(3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

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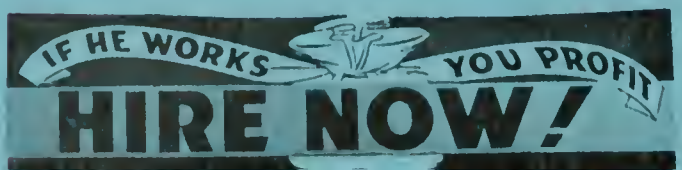

CALL YOUR MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHEN YOU NEED QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED WORKERS!

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